

100 years of popular music

100 Years of Popular Music: A Journey Through Sound and Culture

100 years of popular music is more than just a timeline—it's a vibrant tapestry woven from countless genres, artists, and cultural moments that have shaped how we listen, dance, and express ourselves. From the early jazz clubs of the 1920s to today's streaming playlists that cross every imaginable style, popular music reflects the spirit and evolution of societies around the globe. Let's dive into this fascinating journey, exploring the key movements, influential artists, and technological breakthroughs that have defined a century of sound.

The Roaring Twenties and the Birth of Modern Popular Music

The 1920s marked a pivotal era in the history of popular music. Known as the Jazz Age, this decade introduced the world to new rhythms and styles that broke away from traditional European influences. Jazz, blues, and early forms of swing music flourished in cities like New Orleans, Chicago, and New York.

Jazz and Blues: Foundations of Popular Music

Artists like Louis Armstrong and Bessie Smith popularized jazz and blues, creating music that was both deeply emotional and rhythmically complex. The blues, with its roots in African American spirituals and work songs, resonated widely and became a backbone for many future genres. Jazz, characterized by improvisation and syncopation, brought a fresh, energetic sound to dance halls and radio airwaves.

The Influence of Technology: Radio and Phonographs

The spread of radio broadcasting and the increasing affordability of phonographs in the 1920s allowed popular music to reach a broader audience than ever before. Suddenly, people could listen to their favorite songs in the comfort of their homes, laying the groundwork for a mass music culture.

The Swing Era and the Rise of Big Bands (1930s-1940s)

As the 1930s and 1940s rolled in, the swing era took center stage. Big bands led by figures such as Duke Ellington, Count Basie, and Benny Goodman dominated the music scene.

Swing music's infectious rhythms and lively brass sections made it ideal for dancing, a welcome escape during the hardships of the Great Depression and World War II.

Popular Music as a Social Connector

Swing music was more than just entertainment—it became a social glue, bringing people together across racial and economic lines in dance halls and clubs. The era also saw the rise of crooners like Frank Sinatra, whose smooth vocals added a new dimension to popular music and helped popularize the concept of the solo pop artist.

The Birth of Rock 'n' Roll and Youth Culture (1950s)

Arguably one of the most transformative periods in 100 years of popular music was the 1950s, when rock 'n' roll exploded onto the scene. This genre blended elements of blues, country, gospel, and rhythm and blues, creating a rebellious sound that resonated with teenagers across America and eventually the world.

Icons of Rock 'n' Roll

Elvis Presley, Chuck Berry, Little Richard, and Buddy Holly emerged as pioneers of this new style, each bringing their own flair and energy. Their music challenged social norms and was closely linked with the rise of youth culture. Rock 'n' roll also played a role in breaking down racial barriers by bringing African American musical styles into mainstream consciousness.

The Role of Television and Vinyl Records

The 1950s also saw television becoming a powerful medium for introducing music to wider audiences. Shows like "American Bandstand" showcased new artists and dances, while the popularity of vinyl records allowed fans to collect and replay their favorite tunes, fueling the music industry's growth.

The British Invasion and the Evolution of Rock (1960s)

The 1960s brought another seismic shift with the British Invasion, led by The Beatles, The Rolling Stones, and The Who. These bands took rock 'n' roll to new artistic heights, experimenting with songwriting, studio techniques, and live performances.

From Pop to Psychedelia

This decade saw popular music diversify dramatically. Folk rock, psychedelic rock, and Motown soul flourished alongside more traditional pop. Artists like Bob Dylan used music as a platform for social and political commentary, reflecting the turbulent times of civil rights movements and anti-war protests.

The Album as an Artistic Statement

The 1960s also saw the rise of the album as more than just a collection of singles. Concept albums like The Beatles' "Sgt. Pepper's Lonely Hearts Club Band" showcased how artists could craft cohesive, immersive listening experiences, influencing how music was produced and consumed.

The Disco, Punk, and New Wave Explosion (1970s-1980s)

The 1970s and 1980s were decades of experimentation and contrast within popular music. Disco dominated dance floors with its upbeat, syncopated rhythms, while punk rock erupted as a raw, rebellious response to mainstream music and societal norms.

Disco Fever and Dance Culture

Disco acts like Donna Summer and the Bee Gees brought a polished, dance-oriented sound that helped popularize nightclubs and discotheques worldwide. This era also highlighted the growing role of DJs and remix culture, setting the stage for electronic dance music.

Punk Rock and the DIY Ethos

In stark contrast, punk rock bands like The Ramones and Sex Pistols embraced simplicity and aggression, encouraging fans to pick up instruments and form bands themselves. Punk's DIY ethos influenced countless genres and remains a vital force in underground music scenes.

The Rise of MTV and Music Videos

The launch of MTV in 1981 revolutionized how music was marketed and consumed. Visual storytelling through music videos became essential for artists like Michael Jackson, Madonna, and Prince, who used the medium to craft iconic images and expand their fan bases globally.

The Digital Revolution and the Diversification of Popular Music (1990s-Present)

Entering the 1990s and beyond, popular music saw unprecedented diversification alongside technological advances. Genres like hip-hop, grunge, electronic dance music, and pop-punk gained mainstream traction, reflecting a more fragmented but globally connected music landscape.

Hip-Hop's Rise to Dominance

Hip-hop transitioned from a niche urban movement to a dominant cultural force. Artists like Tupac Shakur, Notorious B.I.G., Jay-Z, and later Kendrick Lamar and Cardi B have shaped not only music but also fashion, language, and social discourse.

The Internet and Streaming Era

The advent of the internet dramatically changed music consumption. Napster's peer-to-peer sharing, followed by platforms like iTunes, Spotify, and Apple Music, shifted power away from traditional record labels and gave listeners unprecedented access to vast catalogs of music.

Globalization of Popular Music

Today, popular music transcends borders more than ever. K-pop sensations like BTS, Latin artists such as Bad Bunny, and Afrobeats stars like Burna Boy enjoy massive international followings. This globalization enriches the music scene with cross-cultural collaborations and new hybrid styles.

Reflecting on 100 Years of Popular Music

Looking back on 100 years of popular music, it's clear that this art form is much more than entertainment. It's a mirror reflecting societal changes, technological innovation, and human creativity. Understanding the evolution of popular music not only enriches our appreciation for the sounds we love but also connects us to the cultural heartbeat of each generation.

Whether you're a fan of jazzy melodies, rock anthems, soulful ballads, or electronic beats, the century-long journey of popular music offers something for everyone—and continues to evolve with every new beat and lyric.

Frequently Asked Questions

What are the major musical genres that have shaped popular music over the last 100 years?

Over the last 100 years, popular music has been shaped by major genres including jazz, blues, rock and roll, pop, hip-hop, electronic dance music, and country. Each genre has contributed unique styles, rhythms, and cultural influences that have evolved throughout the decades.

How did technological advancements influence popular music in the past century?

Technological advancements such as the invention of the radio, vinyl records, cassette tapes, CDs, digital downloads, and streaming platforms dramatically influenced popular music by making it more accessible and allowing artists to experiment with new sounds and production techniques.

Who are some iconic musicians that defined popular music in the 20th century?

Iconic musicians who defined 20th-century popular music include Elvis Presley, The Beatles, Michael Jackson, Madonna, Bob Dylan, and Aretha Franklin. These artists not only shaped musical styles but also had significant cultural and social impacts.

How has popular music reflected social and cultural changes over the last 100 years?

Popular music has often mirrored social and cultural changes, addressing themes like civil rights, war, love, and rebellion. For example, the protest songs of the 1960s reflected anti-war sentiments, while hip-hop emerged as a voice for marginalized communities expressing social struggles.

What role did globalization play in the evolution of popular music during the last century?

Globalization facilitated the cross-cultural exchange of musical styles and instruments, leading to fusion genres and wider international audiences. It enabled artists from different countries to influence each other, spreading popular music styles globally and creating diverse, hybrid sounds.

Additional Resources

100 Years of Popular Music: An Evolutionary Journey Through Sound and Culture

100 years of popular music encapsulate a dynamic, ever-evolving landscape that reflects shifts in society, technology, and artistic expression. From the early jazz and blues that shaped the 1920s to the digital streaming revolution of the 21st century, popular music has not only entertained but also influenced cultural identities around the globe. This article takes a comprehensive look at the century-long evolution of popular music, analyzing key genres, technological advancements, and the socio-political backdrop that helped shape the sounds we know today.

The Foundation of Popular Music: Early 20th Century Roots

At the dawn of the 20th century, popular music was largely dominated by vaudeville, ragtime, and the burgeoning jazz scene. The 1920s—often referred to as the Jazz Age—saw artists like Louis Armstrong and Duke Ellington catapulting jazz from regional novelty to a national phenomenon. This era was pivotal in setting the stage for modern popular music, featuring improvisation and syncopation that would influence countless genres.

The introduction of the phonograph and radio broadcast in the early 1900s transformed music consumption, allowing artists to reach wider audiences than ever before. This period also witnessed the rise of blues, especially in the Mississippi Delta, which laid the groundwork for rock and roll and R&B decades later. The influence of African American musicians during these formative years cannot be overstated, as their contributions became the backbone of many popular music styles.

Mid-Century Shifts: From Rock 'n' Roll to Soul

The 1950s and 1960s marked a seismic shift in popular music, characterized by the explosion of rock 'n' roll. Figures like Elvis Presley and Chuck Berry brought a rebellious edge and youthful energy that resonated with a post-war generation. This era saw the fusion of blues, country, and rhythm and blues into a new sound that dominated airwaves and dance halls worldwide.

Concurrently, the Motown sound emerged out of Detroit, spearheading soul music with artists such as Marvin Gaye and The Supremes. Soul music's emotive vocals and socially conscious lyrics reflected the African American experience, particularly during the Civil Rights Movement. The Beatles and The Rolling Stones further revolutionized the 1960s, bringing British Invasion rock and psychedelic sounds that expanded the boundaries of popular music.

The Role of Technology in Mid-Century Music Evolution

Advancements in recording technology, including multi-track recording and the widespread use of electric guitars and synthesizers, enabled artists to experiment with new sounds and production techniques. The vinyl LP allowed for longer albums, fostering the concept of

music as an artistic statement rather than just singles. These innovations laid the foundation for more complex and layered musical arrangements.

Late 20th Century: Diversification and Globalization

By the 1970s and 1980s, popular music had diversified into numerous subgenres. Disco, punk rock, and hip-hop emerged as distinct cultural movements, each with unique styles and audiences. Disco's danceable beats and lavish production mirrored the hedonism of the decade, while punk's raw simplicity and anti-establishment ethos provided a counterpoint.

Hip-hop originated in the Bronx as a voice for marginalized communities, combining rap, DJing, and breakdancing. It rapidly evolved into a dominant cultural force, influencing fashion, language, and politics. The advent of MTV in 1981 revolutionized music promotion, turning visuals into a critical component of an artist's appeal and accelerating the rise of superstars like Michael Jackson and Madonna.

Globalization and Cross-Cultural Influences

The late 20th century also witnessed the globalization of popular music. World music elements began to permeate mainstream productions, with artists incorporating Latin rhythms, reggae, and Afrobeat into their work. This cross-pollination expanded audiences and diversified musical palettes, setting the stage for the global pop icons of the new millennium.

The Digital Age: 21st Century Transformations

The turn of the century brought about unprecedented changes in how popular music was produced, distributed, and consumed. Digital recording technologies democratized music production, allowing emerging artists to create and share music without traditional gatekeepers. The rise of the internet and platforms like Napster, iTunes, and later Spotify, transformed music distribution from physical sales to digital downloads and streaming.

Impact of Streaming and Social Media

Streaming services have become the dominant mode of music consumption, fundamentally altering revenue models within the industry. While streaming offers unparalleled access and convenience, it also raises concerns about artist compensation and the longevity of musical trends. Social media platforms such as YouTube, TikTok, and Instagram have become crucial for music promotion, enabling viral hits and direct fan engagement. This shift has blurred the lines between music, celebrity culture, and social interaction.

Genre Fluidity and Contemporary Trends

Modern popular music defies rigid genre classifications. Artists frequently blend elements from hip-hop, electronic dance music (EDM), pop, and even classical motifs to create hybrid sounds. This genre fluidity reflects broader cultural trends toward inclusivity and experimentation. Additionally, the rise of independent artists leveraging digital tools challenges the traditional dominance of major record labels.

Analyzing the Cultural Impact of 100 Years of Popular Music

Popular music over the past century has been a mirror to social change, political movements, and technological progress. From jazz's role in breaking racial barriers to punk's challenge of societal norms, music has served as both a reflection and catalyst of cultural evolution. It has provided a platform for marginalized voices and fostered community across diverse demographics.

The progression of popular music also highlights tensions between commercial interests and artistic integrity. While mass appeal often necessitates certain compromises, many artists have managed to push creative boundaries and influence generations.

Pros and Cons of Popular Music's Evolution

- **Pros:** Democratization of music production, increased cultural exchange, technological innovation facilitating creativity, and broader accessibility.
- **Cons:** Commercialization sometimes diluting artistic authenticity, challenges in fair remuneration for artists, and potential oversaturation leading to fleeting trends.

Reflecting on a Century of Sound

Examining 100 years of popular music reveals a rich tapestry woven from diverse influences and shaped by continual innovation. From the early blues riffs to today's genre-bending digital productions, popular music remains a vital expression of human experience. As technology and society continue to evolve, so too will the sounds that define each generation, ensuring that the next hundred years will be as transformative and culturally significant as the last.

[100 Years Of Popular Music](#)

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100 years of popular music: *Continuum Encyclopedia of Popular Music of the World Volume 8* John Shepherd, David Horn, 2012-03-08 See:

100 years of popular music: *Popular music on screen* John Mundy, 2024-07-30 Popular Music on Screen examines the relationship between popular music and the screen, from the origins of the Hollywood musical to contemporary developments in music television and video. Through detailed examination of films, television programs and popular music, together with analysis of the economic, technological and cultural determinants of their production and consumption, the book argues that popular music has been increasingly influenced by its visual economy. Though engaging with the debates that surround postmodernism, the book suggests that what most characterizes the relationship between popular music and the screen is a strong sense of continuity, expressed through institutional structures, representational strategies and the ideology of entertainment.

100 years of popular music: *Pop Music Legends* Hank Moore, 2022-09-06 "Music affects every person. It is the soundtrack of our happiness, zest for achievement and relationships to others. Music brings great ideas and feelings. It soothes the soul. It creates and sustains memories." - Hank

Moore Pop Music Legends covers change and growth of the music recording industry. It is based on the Hank Moore's involvement in music over the years, interviews with hundreds of music stars and his knowledge of pop culture. It is the only book that encompasses a full-scope music perspective and is designed to have high appeal mass appeal, historical, entertainment and is applicable to a broad audience.

100 years of popular music: Encyclopedia of Great Popular Song Recordings Steve Sullivan, 2013-10-04 From John Philip Sousa to Green Day, from Scott Joplin to Kanye West, from Stephen Foster to Coldplay, The Encyclopedia of Great Popular Song Recordings, Volumes 1 and 2 covers the vast scope of its subject with virtually unprecedented breadth and depth. Approximately 1,000 key song recordings from 1889 to the present are explored in full, unveiling the stories behind the songs, the recordings, the performers, and the songwriters. Beginning the journey in the era of Victorian parlor balladry, brass bands, and ragtime with the advent of the record industry, readers witness the birth of the blues and the dawn of jazz in the 1910s and the emergence of country music on record and the shift from acoustic to electrical recording in the 1920s. The odyssey continues through the Swing Era of the 1930s; rhythm & blues, bluegrass, and bebop in the 1940s; the rock & roll revolution of the 1950s; modern soul, the British invasion, and the folk-rock movement of the 1960s; and finally into the modern era through the musical streams of disco, punk, grunge, hip-hop, and contemporary dance-pop. Sullivan, however, also takes critical detours by extending the coverage to genres neglected in pop music histories, from ethnic and world music, the gospel recording of both black and white artists, and lesser-known traditional folk tunes that reach back hundreds of years. This book is ideal for anyone who truly loves popular music in all of its glorious variety, and anyone wishing to learn more about the roots of virtually all the music we hear today. Popular music fans, as well as scholars of recording history and technology and students of the intersections between music and cultural history will all find this book to be informative and interesting.

100 years of popular music: The Cambridge History of Twentieth-Century Music Nicholas Cook, Anthony Pople, 2004-08-05 Publisher Description

100 years of popular music: Sites of Popular Music Heritage Sara Cohen, Robert Knifton, Marion Leonard, Les Roberts, 2014-08-27 This volume examines the location of memories and histories of popular music and its multiple pasts, exploring the different 'places' in which popular music can be situated, including the local physical site, the museum storeroom and exhibition space, and the digitized archive and display space made possible by the internet. Contributors from a broad range of disciplines such as archive studies, popular music studies, media and cultural studies, leisure and tourism, sociology, museum studies, communication studies, cultural geography, and social anthropology visit the specialized locus of popular music histories and heritage, offering diverse set of approaches. Popular music studies has increasingly engaged with popular music histories, exploring memory processes and considering identity, collective and cultural memory, and notions of popular culture's heritage values, yet few accounts have spatially located such trends to focus on the spaces and places where we encounter and engender our relationship with popular music's history and legacies. This book offers a timely re-evaluation of such sites, reinserting them into the narratives of popular music and offering new perspectives on their function and significance within the production of popular music heritage. Bringing together recent research based on extensive fieldwork from scholars of popular music studies, cultural sociology, and museum studies, alongside the new insights of practice-based considerations of current practitioners within the field of popular music heritage, this is the first collection to address the interdisciplinary interest in situating popular music histories, heritages, and pasts. The book will therefore appeal to a wide and growing academic readership focused on issues of heritage, cultural memory, and popular music, and provide a timely intervention in a field of study that is engaging scholars from across a broad spectrum of disciplinary backgrounds and theoretical perspectives.

100 years of popular music: Queerness in Pop Music Stan Hawkins, 2015-12-07 This book investigates the phenomenon of queering in popular music and video, interpreting the music of numerous pop artists, styles, and idioms. The focus falls on artists, such as Lady Gaga, Madonna,

Boy George, Diana Ross, Rufus Wainwright, David Bowie, Azealia Banks, Zebra Katz, Freddie Mercury, the Pet Shop Boys, George Michael, and many others. Hawkins builds his concept of queerness upon existing theories of opacity and temporality, which involves a creative interdisciplinary approach to musical interpretation. He advocates a model of analysis that involves both temporal-specific listening and biographic-oriented viewing. Music analysis is woven into this, illuminating aspects of parody, nostalgia, camp, naivety, masquerade, irony, and mimesis in pop music. One of the principal aims is to uncover the subversive strategies of pop artists through a wide range of audiovisual texts that situate the debates on gender and sexuality within an aesthetic context that is highly stylized and ritualized. Queerness in Pop Music also addresses the playfulness of much pop music, offering insights into how discourses of resistance are mediated through pleasure. Given that pop artists, songwriters, producers, directors, choreographers, and engineers all contribute to the final composite of the pop recording, it is argued that the staging of any pop act is a collective project. The implications of this are addressed through structures of gender, ethnicity, nationality, class, and sexuality. Ultimately, Hawkins contends that queerness is a performative force that connotes futurity and utopian promise.

100 years of popular music: Rock Music in American Popular Culture II Frank Hoffmann, B Lee Cooper, Wayne S Haney, Beulah B Ramirez, 2015-12-22 From "Who Put the Bomp (in the Bomp, Bomp, Bomp)?" to a list of all song titles containing the word "werewolf," Rock Music in American Popular Culture II: More Rock 'n'Roll Resources continues where 1995's Volume I left off. Using references and illustrations drawn from contemporary lyrics and supported by historical and sociological research on popular cultural subjects, this collection of insightful essays and reviews assesses the involvement of musical imagery in personal issues, in social and political matters, and in key socialization activities. From marriage and sex to public schools and youth culture, readers discover how popular culture can be used to explore American values. As Authors B. Lee Cooper and Wayne S. Haney prove that integrated popular culture is the product of commercial interaction with public interest and values rather than a random phenomena, they entertainingly and knowledgeably cover such topics as: answer songs--interchanges involving social events and lyrical commentaries as explored in response recordings horror films--translations and transformations of literary images and motion picture figures into popular song characters and tales public schools--images of formal educational practices and informal learning processes in popular song lyrics sex--suggestive tales and censorship challenges within the popular music realm war--examinations of persistent military and home front themes featured in wartime recordings Rock Music in American Popular Culture II: More Rock 'n'Roll Resources is nontechnical, written in a clear and concise fashion, and explores each topic thoroughly, with ample discographic and bibliographic resources provided for additional research. Arranged alphabetically for quick and easy reference to specific topics, the book is equally enjoyable to read straight through. Rock music fans, teachers, popular culture professors, music instructors, public librarians, sound recording archivists, sociologists, social critics, and journalists can all learn something, as the book shows them the cross-pollination of music and social life in the United States.

100 years of popular music: Continuum Encyclopedia of Popular Music of the World John Shepherd, 2003-07-08 The Bloomsbury Encyclopedia of Popular Music Volume 2 explores elements of production and performance and their relationship to popular music. This second volume consists of 460 entries by 130 contributors from around the world and is arranged in four parts: Part I: Performers and Performing; Part II: Musical Production and Transmission; Part III: Musical Instruments; and Part IV: Musical Forms and Practice. Entries include musical examples, bibliographies, discographies and filmographies. This and all other volumes of the Encyclopedia are now available through an online version of the Encyclopedia:
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<https://www.bloomsburypopularmusic.com/for-librarians>.

100 years of popular music: K-pop Beyond Asia Song Cheol-min, 2016-01-15 In its incipient stages, Korean pop music was strongly influenced by Western pop music, diversifying through many stages of copying, translation, and interpretation from the early 20th century. Those unique creations by experimental and creative Korean artists are now being received by international audiences in the form of "K-Pop," an abbreviation for "Korean pop." It is spreading beyond the regions of China, Japan, and Southeast Asia and into Europe and the United States. It is increasingly gaining recognition as something more than just a fad as a phenomenon that has staying power with global audiences. K-Pop Beyond Asia Background of the Growth of Hallyu Growth of the Entertainment Agencies at the Center of Hallyu Ballads and Dance Music Hallyu's Expansion into Asian Markets The 100-Year History of Korean Pop Music The First Korean Pop Music Overseas: "Arirang" Unstable Beginning after 1945 The Rise of the Eighth US Army Show The Vietnam War and Expansion into Southeast Asia Stepping Stone of Korean Pop Music's Overseas Expansion The Beginning of Hallyu and K-Pop Contemporary Korean Pop Music 2000: Rise of the First Generation of Idol Groups 2001: From Emotional Ballads to Hip Hop 2002: Dance and Vocal Artists 2003: Hyori Syndrome 2004: Korea's Three Major Record Companies and Their Artists 2005: Chart-topping Ballads 2006: The New Generation of Idol Boy Groups 2007: The New Generation of Idol Girl Groups 2008: Wonder Girls and Other Top Female Singing Groups 2009: The Meteoric Rise of Idol Groups in Korea 2010: The Korean Wave in the Asian Music Market 2011: The Growing Influence of Girl Groups with each Major Record Company 2012: PSY Syndrome 2013: Competition between Old K-Pop Artists and Idol Groups 2014: Hit Collaborations K-Pop: Evaluation and Prospects Export-driven K-Pop, Going Beyond Korea, China, and Japan The Spread of K-Pop through Social Media The Global Appeal of K-Pop K-Pop's Star-Making System Benefits of Global Cultural Exchange beyond Asia k pop,korean pop music,Hallyu,SHINee,SUPER JUNIOR,GIRLS' GENERATION,2NE1

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Is it proper to state percentages greater than 100%? [closed] People often say that percentages greater than 100 make no sense because you can't have more than all of something. This is simply silly and mathematically ignorant. A percentage is just a

"a 100" vs "100" - English Language & Usage Stack Exchange The flow rate increases 100-fold (one hundred-fold) Would be a more idiomatic way of saying this, however, the questioner asks specifically about the original phrasing. The

What was the first use of the saying, "You miss 100% of the shots" You miss 100 percent of the shots you don't take. 1991 Burton W. Kanter, "AARP—Asset Accumulation, Retention and Protection," Taxes 69: 717: "Wayne Gretzky, relating the

plural forms - English Language Learners Stack Exchange While 100 dollars is plural so you naturally say were. But twenty quid was taken. Wiki - The word Quid was also used in connection to multiple pounds You could also say 20 clams were taken

word choice - Is it less than \$100 or under \$100? Is it more than I am building a web site and need to clarify something for a non-U.S. customer. It's whether to use "less than/more than" or "under/over". items less than \$100.00 items from

"centennial" vs. "centurial" - describing periods of 100 years relating to 100 years : marking or beginning a century, with the example "the centurial years 1600 and 1700". But there is a word that is widely used to indicate the range of

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